

# FUM

- Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;  
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,  
They first lay tender bridges of their fumes,  
And o'er the breach in uncluous vapours fly. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.  
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do  
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*  
In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far  
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form  
of a fume, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set  
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable  
quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*
3. Exhalation from the stomach.  
The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a  
man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*  
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,  
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden's Perf. Sat.*  
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,  
And its mad fumes in hot discourses rise;  
But time these yielding vapours will remove:  
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurel.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.  
The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound  
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*
5. Any thing unsubstantial.  
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.  
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing  
the state of like individuals; for that is the fume of those, that  
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences  
upon these things below, than indeed they have, but in gross.  
*Bacon, Essay 59.*  
To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of fumes and  
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty  
work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- TO FUME, *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]
1. To smoke.  
Their pray'rs pass'd  
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad  
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,  
By their great intercessor; came in fight  
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
From thence the fuming trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd. En.*  
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;  
Some, as the fipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd. *Pope.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.  
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,  
Keep his brain fuming. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain,  
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rescommon.*
3. To pass away in vapours.  
We have  
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;  
Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapour,  
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity, and  
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incum-  
bent upon them.  
The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race  
Of uncorrupted man, nor blusht to see  
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;  
For their light slumbers gentle fum'd away. *Thomson's Spring.*
4. To be in a rage.  
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,  
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan;  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*
- TO FUME, *v. a.*  
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.  
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume,  
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying  
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with the fume of an odorous flame,  
She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame,  
And oft before the sacred altars came,  
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*  
The fuming of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other  
unfavorable thin's, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortim.*
3. To disperse in vapours.  
The heat will fume away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
- FUMETTE, *n. f.* [*french*] A word introduced by cooks,  
and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.  
A haunch of venison made her sweat,  
Unless it had the right unette. *Swift.*
- FUMID, *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

# FUN

- A craft and fumid exhalation is caused from the combat of  
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua-  
fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*
- FUMIDITY, *n. f.* [*from fumid*] Smokiness; tendency to  
smoke. *Dia.*
- TO FUMIGATE, *v. n.* [*from fumus*, Latin; *fumigatio*, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.  
Wouldst thou preserve thy famish'd family,  
With fragrant thyme the city fumigate,  
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
- FUMIGATION, *n. f.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French;  
from *fumigare*]
1. Scents raised by fire.  
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*  
My fumigation is to Venus, just  
The fumes of roses, and red coral's dust:  
And, last, to make my fumigation good,  
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.  
FUMIGLY, *adv.* [*from fumig*] Angriely; in a rage.  
That which we move for our better learning and instruction  
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-  
gether out of quickness with it; they answer fuming, that  
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to  
such idle questions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- FUMITER, *n. f.* See FUMATORY.  
Why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the vex'd sea; fuming aloud,  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*
- FUMOUS, *adj.* [*fumeux*, French; from *fume*] Producing  
fumes.
- FUMY, *adj.* [*fumy*, French; from *fume*] Producing  
fumes.  
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,  
And puff'd the fume of god out of his breast:  
E'en then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;  
More lucky had it lasted till the day. *Dryden's F'n.*
- FUN, *n. f.* [*A low cant word*] Sport; high merriment; fro-  
licksome delight.  
Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,  
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Alford.*
- FUNCTION, *n. f.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.  
There is hardly a greater difference between two things  
than there is between a representing commoner in the func-  
tion of his public calling, and the same person in common  
life. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office.  
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now  
none is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or  
calling.  
You have paid the heav'n's your function, and the power  
the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Nor was it any policy of state, or obstinacy of will, or  
partiality of affection either to the men or their function,  
which fixed me. *King Lear.*  
This double function of the goddess gives a considerable  
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has address'd to  
her. *Addison's Remarks on Virg.*  
Let not these indignities discourage us from affecting the  
just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and cha-  
racter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Single act of any office.  
Without difference those functions cannot, in orderly sort,  
be executed.  
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-  
pests, and especially for the dead, in which functions they use  
sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Ind.*
4. Trade; occupation.  
Follow your function; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body.  
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well  
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well  
adapted to their particular functions. *Leake's Common.*
6. Power; faculty.  
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,  
A broken voice, and his whole function writhing  
With forms to his conceits. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Nature seems  
In all her functions weary of herself:  
My race of glory run, and race of flame;  
And I shall shortly be wit: them that rest.  
Whatever warms the heart, or furs the head,  
As the mind opens, and its functions spread,  
Imagination pines her dangerous art,  
And pours it all upon the peccant part.  
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their  
diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*
- FUND, *n. f.* [*fundus*, French; *fundus*, a bag, Latin]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.  
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-  
forms all this out of his own fund, without diving into the  
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

# FUN

- Part must be left, a fund when foes invade,  
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Dryden.*  
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust  
entirely to the flock or fund of their own reason, advanced  
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*
2. Stock or bank of money.  
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or  
fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*
- FUND, *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part  
of the body.  
FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament*.]  
Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built;  
essential; important; not merely accidental.  
Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental  
cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from  
the earth. *Ra. King's Essays.*  
You that will be less fearful than disceit,  
That love the fundamental part of state,  
More than you doubt the charge of it. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,  
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to  
the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were  
actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*  
Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philo-  
sophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*  
Such we find they are, as can controul  
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,  
Can fight, can alter, or can chain the will;  
Their ill all built on life, that fundamental ill.  
Yet some there were among the founder few,  
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,  
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,  
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. *Pope on Criticism.*
- FUNDAMENTAL, *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and  
essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.  
We will propose the question, whether those who hold the  
fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of  
those superstructures and consequences that arise from them.  
*South's Sermons.*  
It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much vio-  
lence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in  
all fundamentals, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere  
speculative points. *Swift.*
- FUNDAMENTALLY, *adv.* [*from fundamental*.] Essentially;  
originally.  
As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perspec-  
tively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in  
the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grav.*  
Religion is not only useful to civil society, but fundamen-  
tally necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*  
The unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a  
people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as  
would preserve the people. *Swift on the Diff. in Ath. and Rome.*
- FUNERAL, *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerarius*, French.]
1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last  
honours to the dead; obsequies.  
Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,  
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
All things that we ordain'd festival,  
Turn from their office to black funeral.  
He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for  
him, nor any solemn funerals, nor sepulchre with his  
fathers. *2 Muc. v. 10.*  
No widow at his funeral shall weep.  
The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.  
The long funerals blacken all the way. *Pope.*  
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the  
street. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*
2. Burial; interment.  
May he find his funeral  
P' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*
- FUNERAL, *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the  
dead.  
Our instruments to melancholy bells,  
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. *Shakespeare, R. and Jul.*  
Let such honours  
And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues  
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,  
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*
- FUNERAL, *adj.* [*funerarius*, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark;  
dismal.  
But if his foul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,  
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,  
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,  
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*
- FUNGOSITY, *n. f.* [*from fungus*.] Unfold excrecence. *Diét.*
- FUNGOUS, *adj.* [*from fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy; want-  
ing firmness.  
It is often employed to keep down the fungus lips that  
spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the  
charactick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

# FUR

- FUNGUS, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to  
express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips  
of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not  
naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-  
tree, and auricula judæ from elder. *Quincy.*  
The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen  
too much, are too fluid, and produce fungus, or as they  
harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- FUNICLE, *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small  
ligature; a fibre.  
FUNICULAR, *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Consisting  
of a small cord or fibre.  
FUNK, *n. f.* A stink. A low word.
- FUR, *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*,  
*funnel*.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it,  
through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow  
mouths; a tundish.  
If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little  
of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many  
of them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,  
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*  
The outward ear or auricle is made hollow, and con-  
tracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as  
much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into  
any vessel. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. A pipe or passage of communication.  
Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through  
the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*
- FUR, *n. f.* [*fourure*, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth,  
or covered for ornament.  
December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful coun-  
tenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur  
mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to  
make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*  
And lordly gout wrapt up in fur,  
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature pro-  
vides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.  
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs,  
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swal-  
lowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other  
by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge  
themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder  
sticks on the part.  
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:  
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;  
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden's Perf. Sat. 3.*
- TO FUR, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.  
How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue  
fur'd with lambkins? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Robes and fur'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;  
You fur your gloves with reasons. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*
2. To cover with soft matter.  
To make lamplblack, take a torch and hold it under the bot-  
tom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be fur'd and  
black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacocks.*  
The filters, mourning for their brother's loss,  
Their bodies hid in bark, and fur'd with moss. *Dryden.*  
Their frying blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry fur'd tongues. *Phillips.*  
A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls  
On all sides fur'd with mouldy damps, and hung  
With clots of rosy gore. *Addison.*
- FUR, *adv.* [*It is now commonly written fur.*] At a distance.  
The white lovely dove  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*
- FUR-WROUGHT, *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.  
Silent along the mazy margin stray,  
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. *Gay's Post.*
- FURACIOUS, *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to  
steal. *Diét.*
- FURACITY, *n. f.* [*from furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft;  
thievishness.
- FURBELOW, *n. f.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur sewed on the lower  
part of the garment; an ornament of dress.  
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow  
To change a founce, or add a furbelew. *Pope.*